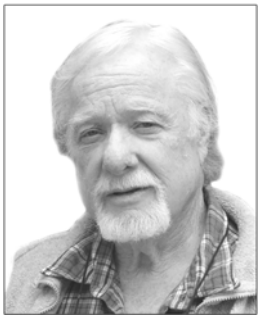
SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

No 161 | www.codoh.com | May 2009

See back issues at www.smithsreport.com



Challenging the Holocaust Taboo Since 1990

Announcing a New Revisionist Journal

Inconvenient History to Debut Summer 2009

By Richard Widmann

A new revisionist journal, *Inconvenient History*, is targeted to debut this summer. *Inconvenient History* intends to fill the gap that exists for scholarly revisionism today. Since the demise of Germar Rudolf's quarterly journal *The Revisionist* in 2005, there have been few avenues for scholarly works of revisionism.

Since 2007 *Smith's Report* has attempted to bridge the gap somewhat with its expansion to 16 pages, but still this does not allow for the publication of lengthier articles. Some authors have turned to *The Barnes Review*, but most realize that with its focus on nationalist thought, *TBR* has wandered from the true intentions of historical revisionism.

Our new quarterly on-line journal will be devoted specifically to "inconvenient history," history that challenges and at times may make us uncomfortable. Although the case has been made that revisionist history is as old as history itself, at its heart it means nothing more or less than to reveal the truth about historical matters. *Inconvenient History* will explore topics from the First World War forward with a special concentration on revising the Holocaust story.

The writers and editors of *Inconvenient History* agree that the successes of World War I revisionism were not and cannot be repeated with the Second World War until the Holocaust story is brought into accord with the facts and until what Harry Elmer Barnes called the "smotherout" is successfully blasted through. Barnes developed the term "historical smotherout" to explain the technique and strategy that prevents revisionist writing from reaching a wide and thoughtful audience.

Identifying its origins at the Eichmann trial of 1961, Barnes described the smotherout strategy in his "Revisionism: A Key to Peace":

"…the fundamental aim has now become to emphasize the allegation that Hitler and the national socialist leaders were such vile, debased, brutal, and bloodthirsty gangsters that Great Britain had an overwhelming moral obligation to plan a war to exterminate them, and the United States was compelled to enter this conflict to aid and abet this British crusade because of a moral imperative that could not be evaded to engage in a campaign of political, social, and cultural sanitation."

Barnes argued that revisionist theories were smothered by a campaign of unceasing inflammatory exaggerations of Nazi savagery. In light of the incessant tales of the murder of six million Jews and the use of terrible weapons of mass destruction including gas chambers that killed by the thousands in a matter of minutes, some might even say seconds, the details of backroom politics and diplomatic failures were hardly the things that would fire the public's imagination. Barnes recognized that revisionism faced its greatest challenge from the overwhelming use of atrocity tales and what would

Continued on next page

eventually come to be known as the Holocaust story. The Holocaust story over the past 50 years has developed into mythical proportions and is defended by an entire industry that has developed a legal system which persecutes and prosecutes those who question any aspect of what has come to be the "official" account.

Barnes properly identified the Holocaust story as the true barrier to the acceptance of revisionist arguments and thereby the true barrier to peace, security and prosperity among nations. The specter of the Holocaust is marched out to justify every modern military intervention. The media and the government together depict our "enemies" as modern-day Hitlers intent on genocide and preparing to use their secretive arsenals of weapons of mass destruction against "us."

Cutting through the exaggerations, lies and propaganda of the Holocaust story has to be the starting point for any contemporary revisionist and any contemporary revisionist journal. The territory is plagued of course with the minefield of charges of "Holocaust denial," "racism," "anti-Semitism," and "neo-Nazism." Despite the persecution and insults, revisionists understand that the myths of the Holocaust have smothered out a proper and accurate understanding of the Second World War.

Inconvenient History will not attempt to rehabilitate any totalitarian party or regime. We hope in fact to one day emerge in a society that is freer than the one we live in today. We seek to reveal the facts of history in an effort to avoid foreign wars and interventionist crusades that leave tens of thousands dead in what amounts to an endless series of "perpetual wars."

Over forty years ago Barnes was frustrated by the smothering out of revisionism. We intend to pick up that banner, and as other brave souls have done before us, continue the struggle. *Inconvenient History* will not be for the squeamish or the politically correct, but if you believe, as Barnes did and as we do, that revisionism is one major key to understanding this world and to peace in this world, you'll want to be among our readers.

Three Days in March

Bradley Smith

The Day before the Three Days in March

I really shouldn't repeat this first anecdote here in a serious newsletter like *Smith's Report*, but it introduces The Three Days in a nicely ironic manner.

On 22 March I had an appointment at the VA hospital in La Jolla to have the port in my chest irrigated. My wife went with me. The port in question is surgically implanted in the upper right-hand part of the chest. It's a small affair, the width of a quarter, and rises up under the skin in a mound-like shape. I didn't know what a "port" was. It's used to inject the necessary drugs into the bloodstream during chemotherapy. There is a tube that goes from the port directly north to the jugular so that the drugs are dispersed more efficiently than via a needle in the arm. After the chemo sessions were ended I could have had the port removed, but I chose to leave it in on the chance that the cancer would return and it would be needed. Always prepared, eh? Sometimes.

Anyhow, I'm there in the hospital lab in the green, plastic-covered reclining chair while Irene is sitting in a chair nearby facing me. I unbutton my shirt and pull it to one side to reveal the port so that the nurse can inject the irrigating solutions. First she draws a little blood from the port to make certain the lines are open. Then she injects a saline solution. It takes only a moment. Then there is a second solution and when she puts that needle into me I cry out in agony and twist in my chair. I thought I was being funny. But when I looked at my wife her face was distraught. I like to say that she has the fastest tongue in Baja, I expected her to ridicule me for being a sissy, but her face looked like a ruin.

"Oh, come on," I said. "*Estoy bromando. No me duele nada."*

"I'm just horsing around. It doesn't hurt at all."

The nurse thought my display was mildly amusing, but my wife was stricken. It wasn't until we had left the hospital and I was apologizing out in the parking lot that I discovered that Irene was dismayed to have seen the port at all. It simply had not occurred to me that she had never seen it. It was put in there a couple, three months earlier. But it's been some time

since, how shall I phrase this, it's been some time since we have been holding hands what with my being sick, the cancer, the chemo and all the rest of it and there in the lab was the first time she had seen the port in my chest and the tube in the throat going up to the jugular. She didn't like seeing it in the first place, and then when I let out my fake cry of pain and writhed around in the chair she thought it was real.

It amuses me again thinking about it now, but it wasn't so funny at the time when I saw how it made her feel. There are moments, I know it, when I choose to play the clown that are not really appropriate.

But here's the irony. It was that morning, at some moment, when it occurred to me to publish a quarterly journal. I don't know when, or how, or why. But the journal idea came into the brain in the same time-context as my foolish display in the laboratory chair with my wife looking on.

In any event, finished at the Veterans, we drove south from the hospital to the Wal-Mart in Chula Vista. There, while my wife was picking up food for the dogs and the grandchildren and buying this and that, I sat at the counter in the in-store McDonald's looking through *Gentleman's Quarterly*—my Bible as Jay Leno would have it. There are very few titles in the Wal-Mart magazine rack for adults, aside from titles on guns, cars, and body building.

In this issue of *GQ* there was an article on comic books and what a splash they are making around the edges of American culture. I didn't see much in the comics themselves that interested me, but the story about the comics was interesting. People are reading comic books? Young people? Maybe college kids? Is this something I should ignore? One of my friends in Baja is a very talented artist and political cartoonist. I could do something with this.

One of the projects I have wanted to do for some time is to put together a CODOH writers' group to produce brief opinion articles to submit to the campus and off-campus press via the Internet. It occurred to me now that I could do the same with political cartoons focusing on revisionism and a free exchange of ideas. In the moment I was very enthusiastic about the cartoon project. I took the scratch pad from my shirt pocket where I carry it along with my driving glasses and a couple ballpoint pens. I briefly noted the cartoon idea.

I still have the note, written in red ink. It reads:

"GQ. Review comics. Verdette can do drawings for me."

But then there is one more line written in red ink below that one. It reads:

"Earlier today. The Journal idea."

That's all. Five words. "Earlier today. The Journal idea." I have the note on the little piece of scratch paper here beside my keyboard. I don't know what "earlier today" refers to. I have no memory of thinking about the idea for a journal. When I make these notes I usually include some reference to the moment, to the circumstance that caused me to make the note. In this case nothing. Just the five words. I had failed in my discipline as an autobiographer. Now I had no story. As Mexicans would have it, my mind was "white." But there it was, the little piece of scratch paper with the five words written in red ink.

"Earlier today. The Journal idea."

Following is an outline of what came of those five words. What you will read here does not reflect very accurately what has actually come to be. It is a casual record of the very first exchange of ideas on would could become, and in fact has become after a much more extensive review of what is possible, a new revisionist quarterly.

What follows is the gist of the informal back and forth between Widmann and me the next three days. We discussed doing all kinds of things that in the end we are not going to do. But I believe you might be interested in how the concept for a journal was born. Not how it was worked out, that came later, but how it was birthed. You don't have to be a genius to come up with an idea like this. I am proof of that. You only have to be willing.

The First Day, Wednesday, 24 March

Richard Widmann had copied me on a brief exchange between him and Paul Grubach. Widmann was looking for some material for CODOHWeb that deals with WWI and WWII revisionism, non-Holocaust material. Did Grubach have anything?

Paul replied that he had a book review on the drawing board dealing with Professor Jeffrey Herf's claims that 1) International Jewry as an international political force did not and does not exist, and 2) International Jewry as a political force was not a cause of WWII. Grubach would demonstrate that Herf is wrong on both points.

It wasn't exactly what Widmann had in mind, but he was interested, as we are interested in all the work that Grubach does.

When I read this brief exchange something in the brain opened up and began to work out an idea. It was as if I had nothing to do with it. Without any forethought whatever I wrote Widmann.

Smith to Widmann: I have to go to the other side again today. Within the hour. So this will be a very short note and will not be well thought out. But a few minutes ago it came into the brain that we start an On-line Quarterly Journal. Don't ask me how the idea came to me. But we have writers associated with CODOH, and with The Forum, who will write for us if we set things up for them in the right way. We can put together enough text for a slim print quarterly. It will be up to me to find the funding to print it, something like the old Journal of Historical Review. How difficult can it be? You will be the editor (you wouldn't think it would be me, right?). It does not cost a fortune to publish a slim quarterly.

Once it begins to be understood "out there" that the quarterly exists, writers will drift toward it. Smith will be able to make a contribution based on his work with academics, leaving out the jokes. Such a journal would be a "sure-sell" to libraries, where revisionism would return to library shelves. A new revisionist journal would create, by its mere existence, at least a small market for—a revisionist journal. Not everything in the printed edition would have had to appear on-line. There would be no rules about how we handle this, but we would develop it on-line with the open idea of publishing the material in print and distributing it to libraries.

Damn! The brain is rolling out with this one.

We could get support from some of my folk, folk who support IHR, new folk. I don't know. Like I say, thought has just come up with this and the brain is rolling it out.

We ask for writers, we ask for articles, their stuff will be published on-line, and each article, if you decide it is right, will go into the print edition. There's not a lot of money involved in doing a slim quarterly with a limited print run. If we want to do a large print edition to send to press, the campus press, academics, whomever, we might well get the funding for it. Depends on the product.

I don't know. You will have your own response. A lot of writers are lolling around the countryside because they have nowhere to publish that interests them. Who? Don't really know in the moment.

I have about ten things to do in the next hour before we leave for the other side. I have to leave this here. I'll be back about 8pm tonight.

The Second Day, Thursday 25 March

Widmann to Smith: Well, maybe. Here's what I'm thinking. What if we make it a pay on-line journal? That is to say, we create a Web page and list the table of contents, but it is only sent to subscribers? Sort of like your on-line version of SR. Except it's paid for. If enough money comes in, then we can print hard copies too. Five hundred is probably tops.

Another thought, while I'm all for a journal, I don't think we have the writers or materials for a Journal. And I am not sure we have the money. I think a print periodical is the thing, but it will fall short of a true journal. I'm thinking we're doing all we can to get SR out. Maybe we can up the contents, the quality of SR.

I'm not so gung-ho about this as I was an hour ago.

Smith to Widmann: *That night when I returned to Baja and found Widmann's doubtful response, the brain was still full of The Journal.*

With regard to charging to read The Journal on-line, I wrote that I do not believe this is a marketable project via the Internet. Regarding costs of a hard copy edition, it is not subscriptions that pay for any revisionist work, it is always contributions via supporters. It has been that way for me for 15 years. I do not make any money whatever from subscriptions to SR, particularly now that it is 16 pages. It's all supporters. The idea here is that if we reach out, we can get new support. In real life, one supporter can easily pay for this entire project. We have to reach out to him.

But you're right. We don't have the writers. We don't have the materials. But once we have a Journal I believe both will appear. We already have stuff on-line that few people have read. We can't depend on that, but we do have stuff there. When there is no Journal, there are no writers. When there is a journal, there will be writers. New writers, a few old writers will return, and lots of stuff that gets lost on the Internet can be used. And then we have to keep in mind the people we want to distribute it to. How many libraries either on campus or off know anything about what is on CODOHWeb?

It's possible to up the quality of SR, but who would we distribute a newsletter to? How? What if we were to do a 48-page Journal? Page size 8 x 5. Twelve point font. This might be 475 words per page, 20,000 words for the Journal. We are looking at something with about twice the text of the monthly SR, to be published every 90 days rather than every 30 days. This is very doable.

I want to keep one point in focus: we are not even considering that the Journal will pay for itself via subscriptions. We would have to create backers. This is not—not—an expensive project. We would want to distribute it to li-

braries on and off campus. This is especially relevant when you are already doing the work on CODOHWeb that turns H Revisionism around into Revisionism itself.

Meanwhile, I am going to stay with the Campus Campaign, parts of which can always be in the Journal, an "informal" part. Journalism. But the key here is that it will always, always, deal with the academic community, the professorial class.

I am reminded of when, after I returned from Teheran, you advised me to publish the talk I gave there in *SR*. I didn't think I should take up so much space in one issue. That was really dumb of me. In any event, I am going to be working with academics via the Campus Campaign, will report on it in *SR*, but will always have something to add that will work for a Journal because of my focus.

The East Coast guy who is interviewing me (name deleted for the time being) for the mainline press is a Ph.D. in History and it's real hard for him to understand what I am doing. The simplicity of it. So we would want to distribute most copies of the print Journal to libraries on and off campus, with special mailings to relevant academic departments at selected universities, newspaper editors on and off campus, including alternative papers, and other places where I've have not had time to even think about yet.

Once we do three, four issues of the Journal, we will know where we are.

But to produce 20 – 25,000 high-quality words in three months is not a terribly difficult job. Particularly if there is already stuff on CODOHWeb that we can appropriate, taking it from the Web into print. And we will always be on the lookout for assistant editors/writers. They will come along, if we go along.

Of course, I don't know. I'm just talking.

But I believe I do know that the money issue is a lesser issue. Time, writers, time, editors, and time are the larger issues. With staff help, the time issue diminishes. But I can imagine Graf, Mattogno, and others coming in. We also have a new find, a powerful presence, with his new Faurisson blog. It went on-line only this very morning. It's going to be very good. He is very good. Tough, practical, highly intelligent. People are out there. We need to draw them to us. It's not magical. It's going out there to lay our hands on them.

There's all kinds of stuff that we can do with materials from all over. Not everything has to be original. It is the perspective, the presentation, which has to be original. And so on.

Just thinking.

The Third Day, Friday 26 March

Widmann to Smith: I don't know. How does this journal idea match up with what we are doing with *SR*? Are you planning to keep *SR* as is? I don't see how we can do both. One option would be a smaller, more personal *SR*. Maybe 4 to 8 pages of pure Smith. What is happening on campuses, etc. Sort of an "action report." Then quarterly we bundle up all the articles we've got and put out the Revisionist Quarterly. We need a better title. From the start that should be a print Journal. And it can be distributed via PDF like *SR* on the Internet.

Smith to Widmann: I had not considered the fate of *SR*. Had not thought to make less of it. My first reaction is that you are right here. *SR* focuses on Smith's escapades. Perhaps becomes 8 pp. Certainly not less. Yes: from the start a print Journal. Two issues of *SR*, one issue of the Journal. Two plus 1 on down the line.

I would not want us to commit to more than 48 pp. for the Journal to start with. Everyone will understand. Yes. Print the PDF. I think Chip Smith could help us with writers, including his own stuff. This will be a serious journal publishing academic level articles

Widmann to Smith: Well, I'm getting onboard with this again.

1) I think 8 x 5 is the right format.

2) We need to get Ted into this conversation. He can add some sage advice.

3) I think at that size and font, you can do a 64 or 80 page journal (48 pp. is too small).

4) Plain cover. Something like the *JHR* or the *Occidental Quarterly* used to be.

5) No need for photographs or any fancy formatting.

6) If Chip can set it up like *The Man Who Saw His Own Liver* that would be great.

7) We cut back on *SR* to 8 issues per year. We reduce the content to 4 to 8 pp. of strictly Campus Project, et al.

8) The alternate months would be the Journal.

9) We need to find some moderate writers who would be willing to contribute to this. It needs to be somewhat scholarly.

10) What will the focus, objective be? Will it be limited to Holocaust revisionism? I would suggest a broader focus that emphasizes Historical Revisionism, with a clear strong Holocaust emphasis. For me Historical Revisionism begins with World War I (no articles

about "Hittites" as with the *Barnes Review*).

11) We also must stick to Revisionism and keep away from Nationalism, race, etc.

12) I suggest we expand our circle of writers and let them know what we are after. This cannot become a journal of two or three writers.

13) I have never edited a journal before, so we need some practical input. -- I think you need to sell subscriptions for this. The focus is a print journal, one that will also be distributed on-line.

14) People may be reluctant to buy a full year's sub as they may not think you can do what you say you can do. We can offer single issues, or yearly subscriptions. But we don't really want to put a lot of bother into that. Subscriptions are the way to go. Something like subscribing to the Journal and *SR* is free maybe. I don't know.

15) We should try to get L.A. Rollins, Steve Sneigoski. Who else?

Smith to Widmann: Okay. We'll make it 64 pages. A "plain" cover. I like photos. We'll see what happens. I'll talk to Chip. *SR* has to go out eight months in the year. Can't be 4 pages. Eight minimum. Maybe 12. With regard to subscriptions, probably a package deal. We're going to have to think about it. Work it out. Maybe a subscription to the Journal and get *SR* free. I don't know. By the way, I have two translators standing by, willing to work. This could help us a lot with the Journal. German and French to English.

Widmann to Smith (*here Widmann is suddenly all the way in. It happened just like that!*) All right. I recommend the following.

1) Buy the website www.-inconvenienthistory.com. It appears to be available.

2) Produce a simple Web page that describes the forthcoming journal and advertises for authors and articles.

3) We write a form letter that describes the journal and the type of material we are looking for. We send the letter to key individuals who we would like to be on board for our maiden voyage.

4) We develop a list of Writers, and start building an Editorial Advisory Committee. A real one.

Smith to Widmann: I bought inconvenienthistory.com half an hour ago.

Widmann to Smith: Let's follow up with Chip and see if he can produce this for us. He could play an important role.

Smith to Widmann: I forgot about asking Chip. He doesn't even know about The Journal yet. Richard—slow down! THE PROJECT IS ONLY THREE DAYS OLD!

And that was the end of The Third Day in March. Now Widmann was in. The Force was with him. Before the week was out we were a Journal. Over the next two, three weeks he had produced the announcement that you read on page one of this issue of *Smith's Report*.

He came up with a title. He had written the page describing the *Journal* and the pitches for writers and articles. He had put together the Board of Directors that you see here. He drafted the logo for *Inconvenient History*. And he was putting together the articles for issue one. Meanwhile, Gustavo was working on the Website. We are already on-line, "under construction," at www.inconvenient history.com.

Meanwhile, after consulting with others, we have decided that initially *Inconvenient History* will be published as an on-line quarterly only. There will be three issues this year, Summer, Fall, and Winter. We will not do a print edition of the first three issues. However, the first of the year we will publish our first annual (containing the first three issues) of *Inconvenient History* in a print edition. The size of the print run will depend on its possibilities and the support we have for it. We will then decide if January 2010 is the right time to begin publishing *Inconvenient History* as a print journal.

We will begin promoting the on-line Journal via the Internet beginning the first week in May. In the fall we will announce the first volume of the print edition of the *Journal* to libraries nationwide on campus and off, and we will solicit subscriptions. There are thousands of libraries available to us. No library anywhere in America is shelving anything resembling what we will make of *Inconvenient History*. This is doable.

By the end of the year, depending on the reaction we are getting from readers and potential supporters, we will decide if, with the Spring 2010 issue of the Journal, we will begin publishing it in a print run. For a couple weeks there it was difficult to believe. Even now it is difficult to believe that five little words in red ink on a scratch pad could have started the whole thing off.

"Earlier today. The Journal idea."

Editorial Advisory Board Assembled for *Inconvenient History*

A small select team of prominent revisionist scholars has been assembled to serve as the Editorial Advisory Board for Inconvenient History. *Alphabetically, the team that has accepted our call to establish a board is:*

Joseph P. Bellinger, author of *Himmlers Tod: Freitod oder Mord? Die letzten Tage des Reichsführers-SS.* Mr. Bellinger has spoken at revisionist conferences, has published many articles on various aspects of the Second World War, and is currently preparing a book-length treatment on the subject of the persecution of revisionists around the world.

Arthur R. Butz, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at Northwestern University, is the author of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry.* Dr. Butz has spoken at many revisionist conferences and published articles, commentary and reviews in many revisionist publications. For many years, he ran his own revisionist Website at Northwestern University.

Robert Faurisson, Ph.D., Associate Professor in French literature at the University of Lyon-2, is the author of *Écrits révisionnistes (1974-1998)* (4 vols.). He specializes in the appraisal of texts and documents. Professor Faurisson has written countless articles and commentaries on the subject of Holocaust revisionism. A few major contributions include "The Problem of the Gas Chambers," "How the British Obtained the Confession of Rudolf Hoess," "Is the Diary of Anne Frank Genuine?" and "Pope Pius XII's Revisionism." Professor Faurisson is the most prominent revisionist scholar throughout Europe.

Juergen Graf, author of *The Giant with Feet of Clay*. He has also co-authored with Carlo Mattogno several of the most important analyses of various concentration camps including: *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?*, *Concentration Camp Majdanek: A Historical and Technical Study*, and *Concentration Camp Stutthof and its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy*. He was awarded the degree of Magister from the University of Basel. For four years he taught German at the Chinese Culture University in Taipei, Taiwan.

Fred A. Leuchter, author of *The Leuchter Report: An Engineering Report on the Alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, Poland*. Mr. Leuchter wrote the trail-blazing analysis of the facilities at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdanek as well as three follow-up reports focusing attention on scientific and engineering aspects of the traditional Holocaust story.

And a brief word about our Editor:

Richard A. Widmann, author of many revisionist articles and reviews including "How 'Fahrenheit 451' Trends Threaten Intellectual Freedom." Mr. Widmann has been published in the newsletter of the *Adelaide Institute*, *The Journal of Historical Review*, *The Revisionist*, *Smith's Report*, and *Vierteljahreschefte fuer freie Geschichtsforschung*. He has also served as the editor of the CODOH Revisionist Library at www.codoh.com.

Alain Soral

Alain Soral is a French intellectual dissident and president of (pardon my French) the Society for Freedom and Reconciliation. In a radio broadcast he remarked that the official line today relates not to whether the gas chambers are a detail in the history of WW2, but that "WW2 and its 50 million dead are a detail of the gas chambers."

Arthur Butz anticipated that sort of mind-set years ago when he found it necessary to remark (p. 170 of the old edition of *The Hoax*) that "There was a war going on during World War II."

Who would have thought, eh?

Inconvenient History: A Call for Dissident Writers

Richard Widmann

Today certain historical studies are strongly discouraged and in certain once-free democracies even outlawed. But a recent interest in discovering the facts about the twentieth century's two world wars and their aftermath as well as the consequences of those events inspires us with new courage and optimism. Harry Barnes said that correction of the historical record could only occur in light of a calmer political atmosphere, and a more objective attitude. He was surprised to find that even 25 years after the Second World War, such an atmosphere had not yet developed.

Still, Barnes and his peers managed to create a set of solid historical research based on the facts. Once lost down the Orwellian "memory hole," many of these titles have resurfaced in the bibliographies and notes of best-selling books by Ron Paul and Patrick J. Buchanan. Once again, the names of John T. Flynn, Garet Garrett, Charles Callan Tansill, William Henry Chamberlin, Captain Russell Grenfell, Walter Millis, Francis Neilson, F.J.P. Veale, and Luigi Villari can be found influencing contemporary thought. These authors and long-forgotten volumes are being sought out by a new generation who cannot be properly classified as "right" or "left" by contemporary standards.

Our new quarterly journal, ***Inconvenient History***, seeks to revive the true spirit of the historical revisionist movement, a movement that was established primarily to foster peace through an objective understanding of the causes of modern warfare.

In this effort, we are seeking authors, editors, translators, and advisors. If you are interested in the truth, regardless of how inconvenient it may be to this or that regime or political party or ideology, you're perfect for us.

If you're interested in revealing how the "west was lost" and the impact that modern myths of the "great war" and the "greatest generation" have had on international relations, you'll want to consider *Inconvenient History*. If you are courageous and want to take aim at the propaganda, exaggerations, and myths used by and for the Holocaust lobby, then *Inconvenient History* will undoubtedly become the journal of record.

Revisionism was established as a progressive, some would say "liberal" methodology that originally set out to revise the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles following the First World War. That same methodology, although rather successful in the 1920's and 30's, met tremendous resistance following the Second World War.

By the 1970's and 80's the term "revisionism" was often thought synonymous with far-right politics and fascist sympathies. *Inconvenient History* attempts to return to the roots of revisionism without any political agenda or desire to whitewash totalitarian regimes. We are free-thinkers who seek to support the concept of intellectual freedom as a means to peace and understanding between nations. We are not interested in conspiracy theories; we are interested in revealing real history and supporting the freedom of historians to explore any topic they choose without fear of reprisal.

We anticipate continuing the efforts begun by Barnes, Martin and others to reveal how the Second World War got started, the taboo around the Holocaust story, the conduct of the war by both sides, and the consequences for the West and the world of the propaganda campaign that was constructed around this period.

Convenient history is like an ocean's waves, safely bringing the author's thesis to shore. Establishment historians are happy when the water table is high and courses are well-charted. *Inconvenient history* is the just the opposite. It is the jagged rocks protruding from the uncharted waters.

If you would like to write for or otherwise support *Inconvenient History*, please contact us at:

Inconvenient History
Post Office Box 439016
San Ysidro, CA 92143
Or via email at:
bsmith@prodigy.net.mx

False Witness: Father Patrick Desbois and the "Holocaust" in Ukraine

Stephan Gallant

The myriads of killings attributed to German forces in the Soviet Union—the Einsatzgruppen and others—have long played second fiddle to the alleged gas chambers in the claim that the Germans killed around six million Jews during the Second World War. Recently, however, the mass shootings alleged to have killed a million or more Jews in the occupied East have been getting more attention.

For the past several years Father Patrick Desbois has been much in the news through his efforts to publicize apparent graves in Ukraine that he says contain the bodies of some 1.5 million Jews massacred by the Germans during the Second World War. Early in March, several revisionists from the New York area had a chance to see the French priest in person at the New York Public Library, where the priest and his new book, *The Holocaust by Bullets,* were on display.

Shock and Awe

Before Father Desbois appeared, the hundred or so attendees, most of them (predictably enough) Jewish, were shown a professionally produced video that presented the French priest's case. He and his team crisscross the Ukrainian countryside, questioning witnesses, visiting gravesites, finding German cartridge casings, and opening at least one mass grave. From all indications nearly all the audience looked on with reverential horror; no doubt even the narrator's claim that the position of some skeletons, over sixty years later, showed that they'd been buried alive failed to arouse doubts, except among the handful of revisionists in attendance.

Then Father Desbois made his entrance, accompanied by NYPL CEO Paul LeClerc. Desbois is a stocky, energetic, man who looks Irish enough for his first name, and speaks English well (his strong accent was seldom a problem). Father Desbois did not lecture, but was rather interviewed by LeClerc, a slender Voltaire scholar in his

Father Patrick Desbois

sixties. LeClerc questioned him supportively and earnestly, à la Charlie Rose, but—like most laymen in the study of the Holocaust—evinced little more than a catechumen's grasp of specifics. That was good for Desbois, because the persuasive power of his *shtick*, which he has vigorously promoted for several years now, depends on uncritical acceptance by those who embrace the Holocaust cult.

Thus LeClerc lobbed Father Desbois easy questions, and was otherwise deferential in manner. Desbois expounded his supposed findings, and revealed something of his "method." His answers were pretty much consistent with his book. For several years now he has traveled Ukraine in search of witnesses to mass shootings of Jews by *Einsatz* and other German units—witnesses who can lead him to the mass graves. His recounting of the alleged witnesses' testimony was replete with details that rankle of Holocaust atrocity porn, and drew gasps and whimpers from the audience: infants thrown in the air for targets, frequent burial alive of the victims, and graves that quiver and quake for days from the twitching of still living bodies. The priest did not scruple to relate the claim of one "witness" that, as he dug into a mass grave seven days after the shooting, a hand had reached up through the dirt to grasp his shovel.

Methodological Holes in the "Holocaust by Bullets"

Yet, as with much Holocaust "historiography," conjuring up horrific details helps to obscure the more mundane business of determining what actually happened. Indeed, for those who have troubled to closely read Desbois's vaunted *Holocaust by Bullets* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008)—subsidized by the taxpayer-supported US Holocaust Memorial Museum—and to track his various statements to the press,

the priest's recent claim that "It's an investigation. It's collection of evidence, as police collect proof. It's our answer to the deniers" (http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/261751,priest-seeks-nazi-ukraine-killing-trail-before-it-goes-cold--feature.html) rings as hollow as the flimsiest efforts to substantiate the gas chamber accusations.

First, Desbois admits that he does not systematically excavate the supposed mass graves he comes upon: he told the audience he merely opens a supposed grave to determine the presence of human remains there, then closes it up—lest, he claims, he infringe upon alleged Jewish religious prohibitions against disturbing the dead. Robert Faurisson has remarked on the foolishness of this procedure and the falsity of Desbois's invocation of Jewish law (http://www.rense.com/general80/furg.htm). Further, Desbois claims in *The Holocaust by Bullets* to have collected German cartridges—but evidently not bullets—near some of the alleged graves. But as Faurisson has noted, the Soviets used German bullets at Katyn, so that the cartridges, even if genuine, do not necessarily implicate the Germans.

It suffices to add that Ukraine was the graveyard of Eastern Europe during the first half of the twentieth century, with mass burials from the great battles of the First World War, the fighting and epidemics that accompanied the Soviet revolution, the massive mortality from the Ukrainian famine, and the huge military and civilian losses during the Second World War. Desbois's dismissal of what would be standard procedure for any competent police agency in the world—investigate the actual graves and their contents—would be quite enough to summarily dismiss him and his "investigation."

Admittedly, it is the witnesses Father Desbois specializes in discovering who are the stars of his show. His book *The Holocaust by Bullets,* the video shown at the library, and his comments there dwelt on their responses to his questions, but gave little to indicate how he established that they had seen what they claimed, or separated recollected witness from hearsay, or dealt with the problem of recall among septuagenarians sixty years after the event. As if these lapses weren't enough, Father Desbois strains credulity to the breaking point by claiming that his child "witnesses" often played an integral part in the massacres: he writes, of the Ukrainians requisitioned to help out with the killings, "most of them were children" (p. 97).

Perhaps recognizing his problems with forensic evidence and eyewitness testimony, Father Desbois told the library audience of his use of documentary sources, chiefly reports from the Einsatzgruppen and the Soviet Extraordinary State Commission to Investigate German-Fascist Crimes Committed in Soviet Territory, for information on the alleged German shootings. As for the latter source, its two most notable discoveries were that the Germans gassed over four million persons at Auschwitz and were the perpetrators in the massacre of Polish officers and noncoms at Katyn. And, while revisionists and exterminationists alike have questioned the reliability and even the authenticity of the Einsatzgruppen reports, no one has been able to match the French priest's keen eye for the details they hide. His statement to an Israeli paper (corroborated on p. 155 of his book) reveals much—all too much—about Father Desbois's method:

"In many cases, there's nothing at all below the surface, just dust and ashes, because the Germans destroyed all evidence of a massacre," adds Desbois.

"In such cases, we have to basically rely on the Nazi documentation in estimating the number of victims. With time and experience, we've found that the reports to Berlin were encoded under the cover of an innocent daily meteorological forecast: The number of clouds stood for the number of graves and the amount of rain indicated the number of victims." (*Ha'aretz,* May 17, 2007)

Challenging the Supernatural

As Robert Faurisson and other revisionists have noted, proponents of the WWII attempted extermination of the Jews have increasingly sought refuge in barely disguised religious rationales for acceptance of the gas chambers, the six million, and the Holocaust (itself a religious term). Desbois, as a French priest heavily involved in "dialogue" with the Jews, fits squarely into that milieu, in which disdain of physical evidence and an uncritical acceptance of testimony as revelation are the least temptation, with an attempt to enforce orthodoxy and silence dissenters not far behind.

At the New York Public Library event Father Desbois was strident in his efforts to nudge the Catholic Church ever further toward acceptance of the Holocaust cult. He vigorously condemned Pope Benedict XVI's appointment of revisionist-minded Bishop Richard Williamson and visibly winced when a questioner brought up efforts to canonize Pope Pius XII. The French priest also condemned Robert Faurisson and other "deniers," and supported

French and German laws aimed at bankrupting and imprisoning them, as his interlocutor, the Voltaire scholar Paul LeClerc, silently acquiesced.

Father Desbois and his audience were in for one big shock, however, when well-known revisionist Michael Santomauro (Reporter's Notebook; Theses and Dissertations Press) stepped forward to berate the priest for dismissing Holocaust revisionist founder Paul Rassinier as a fascist. Santomauro convincingly exposed Desbois's ignorance (if not malice) on the question, and effectively defended Holocaust revisionism and its adherents despite a moderator's efforts to shout him down. The appearance of an informed and uncowed revisionist in its midst visibly deflated the audience (although the Jews and others in attendance behaved politely throughout), and the question period was quickly ended, supposedly to facilitate Father Desbois's sale of autographed copies of his book.

Never underestimate the impact of standing up and speaking out for Holocaust revisionism!

DEBATING THE HOLOCAUST:
A New Look At Both Sides
by Thomas Dalton, PhD

Publisher's Note: This is a non-Revisionist title for Theses & Dissertations Press. It will be the first book on the Holocaust, in publishing history, that will not take a Traditionalist or a Revisionist point of view. http://www.amazon.com/Debating-Holocaust-Look-Both-Sides/dp/1591480051/

Founded in 2000, the publishing company Theses & Dissertations Press is at the center of a worldwide network of scholars and activists who are working—often at great personal sacrifice—to separate historical fact from propaganda fiction. The founder of Theses & Dissertations Press is Germar Rudolf, who is currently serving prison time for his published works and will be released on July 4, 2009. He will no longer be associated with Holocaust studies upon his release.

As the new director of TADP.org, I wish to express my outrage that the Holocaust, unlike any other historical event, is not subject to critical examination. Furthermore I deplore the fact that many so-called democratic states have laws that criminalize an examination and understanding of the Holocaust. It is my position that the veracity of Holocaust assertions should be determined in the marketplace of scholarly discourse and not in our legislative bodies and courthouses.

Peace.

Michael Santomauro
Editorial Director
Call: 917-974-6367
ReporterNotebook@Gmail.com

The Nuremberg Interviews

by Leon Goldensohn,
edited by Robert Gellately (Vintage House 2004)

Reviewed by Thomas Kues

Leon Goldensohn (1911-1961) was a Jewish-American physician and psychiatrist who joined the US Army in 1943. In 1946 he became prison psychiatrist at Nuremberg and responsible for the mental health of the former German leaders who were now the defendants at IMT Nuremberg. This work included carrying out formal and extended interviews with most of the prisoners, as well as a number of German defense and prosecution witnesses. One of them was the former commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau, Rudolf Höß. As I have already discussed at length Höß's statements to Goldensohn on Treblinka in a previous article ("On Rudolf Höss' alleged visit to Treblinka") and since I will discuss his description of Auschwitz in a future work, I will not touch further upon the Höß interview in this brief review.

First of all the textual nature of the printed interviews must be considered. In the editor's introduction (p. xxi) we read that "Goldensohn insisted on taking detailed notes" while interviewing, and that he transcribed these notes soon thereafter, as he intended to one day publish them in book form. Due to his premature death this never happened. Instead Goldensohn's material was collected and typed up by his brother Eli. The interview texts presented in this volume consists of "an edited and abridged selection of some of Goldensohn's interviews." As no verbatim transcripts were made, and since there was ample opportunity for Leon, his brother Eli and finally Gellately to edit the interviews as they wished, the evidentiary value of those texts must be

considered low (despite Gellately insisting that he has not "tried to correct every error or obvious untruth that Goldensohn unwittingly recorded"). Regardless of this the volume is of much interest to anyone interested in the Nuremberg Trial and the leaders of the Third Reich, especially since it provides much biographical detail.

While mostly recording his observations in an exact medical manner, Goldensohn at several occasions let the mask of objectivity slip to reveal a Soviet-friendly bias as well as strongly intentionalist views on the origin of the war. The clearest example comes when Goldensohn asserts that the Soviet Union had not "committed any atrocities or breaches of international conduct" (p. 147). He also repeatedly rebukes interviewees who mention Soviet atrocities in the eastern parts of defeated Germany, asking them for evidence.

Gellately writes in his introduction that some of the interviewed defendants engaged in "falsehoods, denials, and fabrications, or the repetition of unfounded myths and rumors" (p. xxv), by which is implied assertions from the prisoners that they were not aware of any killings of Jews during the war, or the denial of responsibility for certain alleged crimes against Jewish populations. For example, intelligence chief Walter Schellenberg insisted (p. 422) that until the end of the war he "thought the Jews were for the main part still alive" and housed in camps. Hitler's formal successor as head of state, Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, claims to have known nothing of an extermination until his arrest (pp. 4, 11), and while he "rejects the atrocities" he is "still doubtful" about the alleged mass murder in the camps. Goldensohn asked if the Allied propaganda film of Weimar citizens showing emaciated corpses – in fact typhus victims – in Buchenwald "wasn't sufficient evidence as to war crimes and their existence and the atrocities of the Nazi regime," to which Dönitz countered that he did not doubt this film, but that he remained doubtful regarding the other alleged atrocities (pp. 7-8). Dönitz noted that he had Jewish high officers under him and that "if any of those four Jewish officers had known about what was happening to the Jews inside Germany or elsewhere (…) they would surely have told me" (p. 13). Dönitz also did not believe that Hitler had ordered the Jews to be exterminated (p. 9), a view echoed in the statements of Hermann Göring, who, while saying things such as that "Himmler got away with the atrocities he ordered," also expressed outright skepticism (p. 127):

"There was the inner iron ring of Bormann, Himmler, and Ribbentrop. I think that the atrocities, if they existed – and mind you, I don't believe they were technically possible, or if they were, I don't believe Hitler ordered them – it must have been Goebbels or Himmler."

It is noteworthy that Göring did not only doubt the extermination allegation per se, but also the technical possibility of such a mass murder. Former Governor General of Poland, Hans Frank, who comes across as one of the less mentally stable interviewees, claimed that the extermination "was a personal idea of Hitler's. It was in Hitler's testament. In that he said he had exterminated the Jews because they had started the war" (p. 22). Streicher likewise asserted that in his testament Hitler had "said quite clearly that he had ordered these mass murders" (p. 261). Yet this is what the relevant passage of that text actually has to say (Doc. 3569-PS):

"I have also made it quite plain that, if the nations of Europe are again to be regarded as mere shares to be bought and sold by these international conspirators in money and finance, then that race, Jewry, which is the real criminal of this murderous struggle, will be saddled with the responsibility. I further left no one in doubt that this time not only would millions of children of Europe's Aryan peoples die of hunger, not only would millions of grown men suffer death, and not only hundreds of thousands of women and children be burnt and bombed to death in the towns, without the real criminal having to atone for this guilt, even if by more humane means."

The above can hardly be called an admission of an extermination program!

Goebbels' subordinate Hans Fritzsche claimed that he did not believe in the murder of the "5 million extermination camp victims" during the war and that he did not realize that "what these Allied broadcasting stations said was literally true" until later (p. 60). On the other hand he asserted that Göring and Frank must have been fully aware of the extermination and that they were lying about this (p. 63). Ribbentrop stated that "[t]he first I ever heard of exterminations was in late 1944, when the Russians recaptured the region in which Camp Majdanek was installed. They spread the story of Jew exterminations after they captured Majdanek. I went to Hitler and asked him. He said it was enemy propaganda" (pp. 193-4). Sepp Dietrich recalls a similar incident involving Himmler (pp.284-5). Their stories are typical. Nuremberg was a major piece of the first phase of German Umerziehung, "re-education."

As for the allegation that the Reichsbank had hoarded gold dentures from gassed Jews, former

Minister of Economics Walther Funk strongly insisted that he "had no idea where this SS gold was coming from. (…) Extermination camps were not even in my mind" (p. 91). Funk acknowledged that he had inspected the vaults of the bank, but Goldensohn notes: "He repeated that he had never seen the gold teeth, watches, eyeglass frames, and so forth."

Generally the defendants tended to blame either Hitler or the trio Himmler, Bormann and Goebbels for the "extermination program." For example, while Kaltenbrunner (p. 149) claims to believe that the extermination took place "because of Himmler's slave like obedience to the Führer," Göring and Pohl suggested (pp. 127, 407) that it was all a secret plot of Himmler's. Interestingly, Goldensohn did not broach the subject of the "extermination program" in his interview with Alfred Rosenberg, former Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories.

There are several further instances where ripples appear in the newborn Holocaust narrative. SS General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski notes on the shootings at the eastern front (p. 270): "Yes, I saw executions, however not only of Jews, but others," indicating the actual, anti-partisan purpose of the Einsatzgruppen. Sepp Dietrich sharply criticized the curtailed freedom of expression in post-war Germany and, in effect, what this climate meant for him and the other accused (p. 284): "There was no Geneva Convention [at the east front]. But we didn't shoot Russians either. Where would we get 3 million prisoners if we shot all the Russians? Propaganda! You can't open your mouth, even in the biggest democracy."

Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist was one of several Germans at Nuremberg who criticized the quality and resources of the defense counsel allowed them (p. 338): "Laternser (...) was so ignorant of military matters, at first he swam and almost drowned in all the material which Manstein and the rest of us here in Nuremberg submitted. Laternser didn't know the difference between the high command and a sergeant. It was as strange as if I were to be called to give a talk about the atom bomb." Dr. Hans Laternser went on to become a defense attorney at the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, and later wrote a cautiously critical book on this trial, *Die andere Seite im Auschwitz Prozess* (1966).

Kleist "knew nothing" about the alleged extermination and, while suspecting Poles and Romanians of killing Jews en masse, "never knew any reliable facts about Germans being responsible" for atrocities (p. 349). "In January 1943," von Kleist recounts, "I heard that Jews were to be murdered in my territory. I immediately called for the Higher SS and police chief, whose name was Gerret Korsemann (...). I told him that I would not tolerate any actions against the Jews. He assured me that he had not taken steps against the Jews, nor did he have orders to do so. (...) Now in the Russian documents it is said that Jews were murdered in an area that would have been under Korsemann and in my territory. But these documents are undated. I don't think, since that time, that any Jews were murdered anymore in my area" (p. 349). Manstein notes that he "never personally saw or reliably heard of the shooting of Jews en masse by these Einsatzkommandos" (p. 357).

The worth of *The Nuremberg Interviews* lies primarily in the complementary insight it provides on the Nuremberg Trial and the personal and legal situation of its accused. In many cases it is also interesting to compare the interviews with statements made by the same defendants and witnesses under oath in court or during pre-trial interrogations. What the interviewees actually believed of their statements, and what they merely professed to believe, as a means of self-defense, will remain a mystery.

Inconvenient History, Vol. 1, No. 1 *Summer 2009*

Tentative lineup for the first issue of *Inconvenient History*

EDITORIAL
The Challenge to Revisionism

ARTICLES
A Chronicle of Holocaust Revisionism, Part 1
By Thomas Kues

Christianity and the Holocaust Ideology
By Paul Grubach

David Irving and the "Action Reinhardt Camps"
By Juergen Graf

Profiles in History: James J. Martin
By Richard A. Widmann

REVIEWS
After the Reich
Reviewed by Joseph Bishop

Human Smoke
Reviewed by Chip Smith

In Defense of Internment
Reviewed by David Wilson

Inconvenient History Website Is Live!

Inconvenient History, A Quarterly Journal for Free Historical Inquiry launched its Website in late April. Readers can go to www.inconvenienthistory.com to get an idea of what is to come. *Inconvenient History* will debut as an on-line journal with cutting-edge revisionism addressing a variety of topics including the ever-evolving Holocaust story. Each issue will be the equivalent of a 60-page print journal. In addition to the latest scholarly articles, the reader will find book reviews focusing on a variety of topics with important insights that will bring them into clear revisionist focus. There will also be editorials, opinion pieces, and a biographical feature, Profiles in History, that will consider the careers and breakthroughs of various revisionist figures.

Our decision to create *Inconvenient History* as a free on-line journal supported solely by contributors is intended to reach out to as wide an audience as possible. For years, revisionist periodicals and newsletters have been mailed to a small inner-circle of subscribers. Our goal is to reach as many people as possible and in fact to introduce revisionism to an entire new generation of readers. Just as the printing press fueled the fire of the Protestant reformation, we must embrace the latest technologies to broaden our impact.

The *Inconvenient History* Website will also feature a companion blog. A "blog" or "web log" is a type of site or page that features regular entries of commentary and descriptions of important events. The *Inconvenient History* Blog will ensure that readers visit the Website frequently looking for important updates and reading interesting commentary. An invigorating team of writers has already been assembled with the expectation that other important names in revisionism will also appear from time to time.

News of happenings with the Journal, the Website, and the Blog will be featured here in *Smith's Report* to keep our readers up to date. Stay tuned, there is much more to come!

The Campus Campaign

After a slow, though dramatic start at Youngstown University and the University of Houston, the Campus Campaign has turned an important corner. I have been able to place ads in an increasing number of campus newspapers where I ask students to help me find one professor on their campus who can provide, with proof, the name of one person who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz.

To date, the announcement has been run, in some cases more than once, by:

The Poly Post, California State University Pomona
The Cardinal, Louisville University
The Sign Post, Weber State University
The Daily Lobo, University of New Mexico
The News, Murray State University
The Western Courier, Western University of Illinois
The Bottom Line, Frostburg State University
The Daily Titan, California State U Fullerton
The Echo, University of Central Arkansas
The Free Press, Southern Maine University
The Current, St. Louis University Missouri
The Lumberjack, Humboldt State University
The Jambar, Youngstown State University.
The Journal, University of Michigan, Dearborn
The George-Anne, Southern Georgia University
The Maneater, University Missouri Columbia
The Cougar, University of Houston.
The Daily Campus, U Connecticut, Storrs.

At every university where we have the background story the editorial staff is being attacked for having run the announcement. No professor has come forth to even attempt to answer the question.

Checking via the Wikipedia encyclopedia I find that the population of these 18 campuses adds up to some 305,000 students. I do not mean to suggest that every student on those campuses read the ad, or even noticed it. But there you are. We were on 18 campuses, our message made public to some 300,000 students plus their faculties, administrations, and all those in the 18 communities round and about who heard about the ad.

By coincidence—and this may be a place for a joke but I will not make one—by coincidence the flowering of this simple, potent, and controversial revisionist question reached our student population before, during and shortly after the time that the Holocaust story was being celebrated all across the nation. As of this writing, only this morning, The Tartan at Carnegie-Mellon University has published the ad. I have already heard from one of the CMU students .

The typical reaction to the ad by students in letters to the editor of their paper is most often a heartfelt, sincere regret that an ad with such an insensitive question would be published. Sometimes they respond with real hostility. We're used to that, comes with the work. The professors respond much as their students do, though with more sincerity, more regret, considerably more hostility, and a more professional vocabulary.

Because they know so much more about the story than their students they go on longer about it until sometimes they lose themselves in a stew of irrelevant associations, irrationality, the cheapest brands of insult, and a demonstrable ignorance of revisionist arguments. I post a number of these letters on my Blog, One Person with Proof. I will follow this with a letter from a professor at University of New Mexico, published by *The Daily Lobo.* It is a reminder of the depth of the taboo that we are struggling against when a professor can do what this fellow does.

---

25 April 2009

Dr Arthur Frederick Ide

To the Editor:

The legitimate conduct of inquiry requires the researcher to question all things—thus Darwin questioned creation and came up with the theory of evolution, Jeanette Rankin questioned why only men served in Congress and was the first woman elected to Congress, etc.—and so it must be in all cases and all times—as not all evidence exists.

While the Holocaust was a crime against humanity by the Third Reich, the numbers of those who perished has never been fully recorded, nor was it only Jews who suffered, for over 500,000 (by estimates) were gays and lesbians, 3 million were (by estimates) White Russians, and countless were Protestant ministers and their congregations, so to claim that the Holocaust was an attack solely on people of the Jewish faith or who identified [with] it is wrong and illogical—for that is tantamount to denying the State of Israel's holocaust launched against the people of Gaza (most are Egyptian) and the Palestinians—and it is a holocaust not just a war.

It is the obligation of researchers to verify evidence and attempt to come up with a more concrete accounting. That is not to say that the holocaust was justified nor did it [not] exist—as records, photographs of executions, etc. as they are graphic proof of Nazi atrocities, but now (and for years to come) a true scholar will assess and reassess this atrocity and come up with something that is more (not absolutely) concrete.

Unfortunately I did not read the advertisement, but the author/ sponsor of the advertisement who allegedly claimed the holocaust was a hoax is more than an idiot—for he/she shows no intellectual inquiry nor citations to prove such preposterous claims. Faculty Member Sippert is correct when he writes: "We also have authentic physical remains of the Holocaust, such as the camps themselves and their execution chambers."

I have over 500 books in my personal library of photographs of executions as well as photographs of those starved to death, gassed, etc. Only one without any learning would claim the holocaust did not exist—and then only if she or he was a member of David Duke's KKK (and he was just expelled from the Czech Republic).

\

My Response posted to The Daily Lobo On-line.

28 April 2009

Dr. Ide:

The murderous Israeli behavior toward Palestinians is that, but not "genocide." Genocide refers to the attempt to physically destroy an entire people. The Israelis are not attempting to do that, whatever we think of their brutality and inhumane self-absorption.

More importantly, according to your own words, you had not read the text of my advertisement when you used language referring to me as an idiot, unwilling to show intellectual inquiry, no citations to prove my preposterous claim that the holocaust was a hoax.

Are you a professor, or are you not? My ad did not claim what you write it claims. Who would know best—-the man who wrote it, or the professor who did not read it?

You silly fellow.

You write that only one without any learning would claim the holocaust did not exist. I will suggest to you and to students at UNM that only the silliest of professors would claim anything whatever about a text he has admittedly not read. Meanwhile, I urge students at UNM to read the text of the ad and then talk things over with you. Perhaps they will be able to help you in some small way.

I understand there is nothing intrinsically interesting in these letters, either those of the professors or my replies. Still, with each exchange a small debate ensues on a university campus in a paper run by students where nothing like it has likely appeared before. And I am not the only revisionist who responds to the professors. Here is a

letter from a third party addressing yet another UNM professor.

Allan Gurfinkle

27 April 2009

[….] So, let's get right to the heart of the matter without too much fandango. The holocaust is a hoax. Let's quickly consider one aspect of the hoax, the gas chambers. According to the USHMM web site:

"Between 1941 and 1944, Nazi German authorities deported millions of Jews from Germany, from occupied territories, and from the countries of many of its Axis allies to ghettos and to killing centers, often called extermination camps, where they were murdered in specially developed gassing facilities."

There are now only six alleged "death camps," four were razed before the end of the war, two are still standing, Auschwitz and Majdanek. Both have visitors tours, both show visitors gas chambers. Let's have a look at these gas chambers, photos are here ..

Auschwitz: http://www. historiography-project.com/ misc/ doors.html

Majdanek: http://www. historiography-project.com/ weblog/ 2007/10/window-in-the-majdanek-gas-cha.html

What's wrong with these photos? Both have unbarred plate glass windows. This is absurd. It is proof that at the heart of the holocaust is a hoax. You will object to the simplicity and directness of this proof, but you cannot escape it.

Now, let's fill in some details. The Nazis used a commercial insecticide, Zyklon, in fumigation rooms using special equipment for converting the Zyklon pellets to gas, distributing the gas, and exhausting the room, for the purpose of delousing clothes to prevent the spread of typhus. These rooms and equipment still exist at Auschwitz but are never shown to visitors.

The hoax gas chamber at Auschwitz is a morgue room in a crematorium. The hoax gas chamber at Majdanek is a fumigation room (hence the window, for light). That's the reality. These life saving measures were twisted in the holocaust into "homicidal gas chambers" to kill Jews. This part of the holocaust is a hoax.

There's more of course, but that should suffice to awaken you.

It cannot possibly hurt our work for these exchanges to take place on college campuses. We want to persist, reach an increasing number of campuses and stay with it. Persistence—that's the word. That's the key. One campus after another after another and we will have a national story.

Over the last few days, in addition to the campuses listed on page 14 we have been published at Carnegie-Mellon University, Westminster C.C. (CO), Prince George C.C. (MD), Northeastern University (Boston), and Georgia Tech.

This April was the busiest month around here that I can remember in years. The Campus Campaign kept us on the telephone and at the computer several hours each day. I could not have done it without Hernandez here to handle most of that work.

Next, with Richard Widmann in the driver's seat, we put together a concept for a quarterly journal and a print annual. We have found a new Webmaster for I.H., Bill Henderson, a local ex-pat who is very good. And then something I have not even mentioned. I have begun to re-conceptualize my Blog (a web journal), "One Person with Proof" where I report on the Campus Campaign and revisionist generally and hope to pull in even more traffic to CODOHWeb. It will be a "publication" unlike anything ever done by any revisionist anywhere.

It is very important that you have stayed with me. Without your support the last few months I would not have been able to forward the Campus Campaign, and the idea of doing *Inconvenient History* would have been impossible.

Thanks. I can't do it without you. It's simple. Without your support, none of this gets done.

Thanks again.

Bradley

Smith's Report

is published by

Committee for Open Debate On the Holocaust

Bradley R. Smith, Founder

For your contribution of $39

You will receive 12 issues of *Smith's Report*.

In Canada and Mexico--$45

Overseas--$49

Letters and Donations to:

Bradley R. Smith
Post Office Box 439016
San Ysidro, CA 92143

Desk: 209 682 5327

Cell: 619 203 3151

Email:

bsmith@prodigy.net.mx

bradley1930@yahoo.com